



Rapid Response Fund

ACT Secretariat Approval

Project Code RRF 08/2025

Project Name Life-Saving Food and Shelter Support for Vulnerable Households in Gilgit-Baltistan

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of USD 100,000 from its Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRF25) and would be grateful to receive contributions to wholly or partially replenish this payment.

Final Narrative Report	30/Jan/26
Final Financial Report	30/Jan/26
Audit Report (<i>for project >USD50,000</i>)	28/Feb/26

For further information please contact:

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Approved By:

Niall O Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

ACT Alliance Secretariat

actalliance

Rapid Response Fund

Project Proposal

Emergency Prepared and Response Plan	
EPRP last updated	30-Aug-24
Do you have a Contingency Plan for EPRP link on the online platform (or attach hard copy with proposal)	Yes
	Soft copy is attached

Please submit this form to the Regional Humanitarian Programme Officer in your region with a copy to the Regional Representative	Date submitted to ACT Secretariat
	24-Aug-25

Section 1 Project Data

Project Information

Project Name	Life-Saving Food and Shelter Support for Vulnerable Households in Gilgit-Baltistan	
Project Code	RRF 08/2025	
Country Forum	ACT Forum Pakistan	
ACT Requesting Member (if there are more than one member, please use ALT+<Enter> to add another member)	Community World Service Asia (CWSA)	
Name of person leading the project	Felix Dennis Joseph	
Job Title	Associate Regional Director	
Email	dennis.joseph@communityworldservice.asia	
Tel no./Whatsapp/Skype	923008557414	
Location(s) of project (city / province)	District Ghizar, GB, Pakistan	
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	1st September, 2025	
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	30th November, 2025	

Which sectors your response activities most relate to
(please indicate number of planned beneficiaries per organisation in each sector where you plan to give assistance)

Sectors	Member (Community World Service Asia)	
	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers		
Camp Management		
Education		
Food/Nutrition	822	823
Health		
Household items		
Livelihood		
Psychosocial		
Shelter	822	823
Wash		

Section 2 Project Description

2.1 Context

1. CHS Commitment 1. Summarize the crisis event and how it is likely to develop over the duration of the project (maximum 5 bullet points)

1. Since late June 2025, Pakistan has faced above-normal monsoon rains, extreme heat, and accelerated glacial melt, triggering widespread floods, landslides, and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), particularly in Gilgit-Baltistan (GB).
2. Nationwide, 788 deaths and 1018 injuries have been reported, with KP, Punjab, and GB worst affected. Thousands have been displaced, while homes, schools, hospitals, and markets have been destroyed. (Reference: NDMA's 23rd August, Situation Report, Annex 1) In Ghizer and Gilgit districts alone, 22 deaths, 17 injuries, and destruction of 662 houses have been recorded, leaving thousands displaced and vulnerable.
3. Roads, bridges, irrigation systems, farmland, and power/communication networks have been severely damaged, isolating communities and cutting access to essential services, water, and markets.
4. With 13,000 glaciers and 3,044 glacial lakes (33 highly dangerous), unstable lakes, saturated soils, and continued heavy rains mean the risk of further floods, GLOFs, and landslides remains high throughout the project period.
5. Damages already exceed Rs 20 billion in GB alone; vulnerable communities—especially those below the poverty line—are likely to face worsening food insecurity, disrupted livelihoods, and prolonged displacement without sustained humanitarian and government support.

2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help (maximum 5 bullet points)

According to informal official sources, approximately 70% of the total population (528,498) in Ghizer and Gilgit districts have been affected. Families have lost their homes (with 662 damaged in the two districts alone), farmland, livestock, and primary sources of income such as agriculture, horticulture, and tourism. This has created urgent needs for food, safe shelter, clean drinking water, healthcare, and WASH services. Hundreds of families have been displaced—some are sheltering in communal spaces or with relatives, while many remain exposed under the open sky or in temporary camps.

Displaced families, especially children, women (including female-headed households), and the elderly, face immediate risks due to lack of shelter, damaged infrastructure, and disrupted health and water systems. Delayed federal disbursements and limited humanitarian presence mean urgent relief assistance and quick repairs to access routes are critical to avoid worsening humanitarian conditions.

Communities remain exposed to recurring GLOFs and flash floods due to unstable glacial lakes, damaged irrigation channels, and fragile mountain terrain. Recovery requires not only rebuilding homes, bridges, and water systems but also climate-resilient measures such as early warning systems, slope stabilization, and glacial monitoring.

With our team present on the ground and in close contact with affected communities, people—including farmers, small orchard owners, and those reliant on tourism—have shared their losses, coping challenges, and

3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organisation can access for this crisis. (maximum 3 bullet points)

For CWSA as a southern member, our primary source is ACT Alliance. We have approached CAFOD and other non-ACT Alliance members for resource mobilization, but the responses have been limited due to prior commitments to Ukraine, Gaza, and African countries. We've received USD 10,000 so far and will continue our all-out efforts, while keeping the ACT Secretariat informed.

To address emerging needs, CWSA utilized its contingency funds coupled with the above mentioned funds to launch an immediate emergency response through our Hunza office, collaborating with local partners. We are reaching out to 150 affected households in Hunza and Nagar district with emergency relief kits, covering approximately 25% of the urgent needs in those districts. Significant gaps remain in other severely affected areas, particularly Diamir, Ghizar and Gilgit, where thousands lack adequate food, shelter, and basic services.

Through this RRF, CWSA has sought support to extend lifesaving assistance to 235 vulnerable households in Ghizar with food and shelter support. This will help bridge the humanitarian gap, reinforce local partnerships,

2.2 Activity Summary

1. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 4. Explain your proposed project and why you have selected this particular response to the crisis. *If multiple members are responding, please explain the role of each member in the coordinated response as indicated in your EPRP Contingency Plan.*

The proposed project is a three-month, multi-sector emergency response targeting lifesaving needs in Ghizer districts of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), where nearly 70% of the population has been affected by floods and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs). Based on consultations with stakeholders and direct engagement with affected communities, food assistance and shelter support have been identified as the most urgent priorities and 235 HHs will be provided with one month food package and shelter support.

Component 1: Food Assistance

Floods and GLOFs have caused widespread destruction of farmlands, irrigation systems, food stocks, houses, and critical infrastructure such as roads and bridges. As a result, families have been left without reliable means of sustenance. Women-headed households, the elderly, families with children under five, and persons with disabilities are at heightened risk of hunger and malnutrition. To address this, CWSA will provide in-kind food assistance, designed in line with international standards.

Each household food package (for 7 members) will include: 100 kg flour, 8 kg pulses, 4 kg sugar, 7 liters cooking oil, and 1 kg salt. This ration provides approximately 2,100 kcal per person per day, fully aligned with WFP and Sphere standards. Families will receive a one-time food package designed to meet their needs for one month, ensuring continuous access to food and helping reduce the risk of hunger and malnutrition during the recovery phase.

Selection and Verification Process: The selection of participants will follow a transparent, community-driven process. The field team, in close coordination with local focal persons, will identify households based on predefined vulnerability criteria, which include women-headed households, families with persons with disabilities, those with pregnant or lactating women, elderly members, or children under five, as well as families that lost homes, livelihoods, or food stocks. The MEAL team will carry out verification of the lists to ensure fairness, accuracy, and accountability. Once finalized, participants will be informed about the distribution schedule in advance. To ensure smooth and transparent management, tokens will be issued to selected households prior to distribution, which they will present at the distribution point.

2. CHS Commitment 2. Explain how you will start your activities promptly. *Project implementation should start within two weeks. The project should be a maximum of 6 months.*

CWSA is ready to initiate activities immediately, with an established office in Hunza district of Gilgit-Baltistan and strong relationships with local authorities and communities. While upon approval of project, rapid recruitment will be carried out to deploy a dedicated team on the ground. A small office cum warehouse will be established in Ghizar to run the operations efficiently. Assessment tools and vulnerability criteria have already been developed, and community focal persons are identified to support transparent participant selection. A pool of pre-qualified vendors is available for quick procurement of food and shelter materials, and established distribution mechanisms are ready for use. With these systems in place—supported by MEAL-led verification and accountability—CWSA can quickly mobilize, finalize beneficiary lists, and pre-position supplies to ensure lifesaving assistance reaches affected households without delay.

3. CHS Commitment 6. How are you co-ordinating and with whom? *Coordination ensures complementarity of interventions within forum members and other humanitarian actors to maximise the use of our resources and will address all unmet needs*

CWSA is ensuring strong coordination at both ACT Forum and local levels to maximize impact and avoid duplication. At the forum level, CWSA is actively engaging with ACT Alliance members, including NCA and DKH, keeping them informed about the Rapid Response Fund. At the provincial and district levels, the organization is coordinating closely with the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan, district administrations, and the Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority (GBDMA). These engagements ensure alignment with government-led response plans, accurate targeting of the most affected areas, and complementarity with assistance provided by other humanitarian actors.

At the community level, CWSA works directly with local focal persons and community elders who act as communication bridges between CWSA and affected communities. Their role will be critical in identifying vulnerable families, verifying needs, and ensuring transparent beneficiary selection along with project team. Regular community meetings and orientations will also be held to keep people informed of project objectives, selection criteria, and distribution schedules, while feedback mechanisms such as help desks and suggestion boxes will enable two-way communication.

By engaging at all levels—from international forum members to local government and community representatives—CWSA strengthens complementarity, prevents overlap, and ensures that critical gaps in food security and shelter are addressed. This multi-layered coordination approach promotes efficient use of resources and enhances accountability to affected populations.

4. CHS Commitment 3, 9. How are you planning to procure your goods or services? (This includes cash transfer methodologies) Please tick boxes that apply. *Goods and services procured locally supports and revitalises economic activity either as livelihood for people or income for small businesses.*

Locally or within the affected areas	locally	Nationally	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regionally or neighbouring countries		Internationally	
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Do you have a procurement policy? What factors did you consider when you made this decision?

An efficient procurement system ensures that the right items are obtained and delivered at the right time, while staying within approved budget limits. CWSA's procurement framework is designed to proactively address and manage potential challenges in the process. The Procurement Department is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective procurement management process, ensuring timely availability of quality goods and services through professional networks with manufacturers, dealers, wholesalers, and vendors. For all donors and partners, CWSA holds the responsibility of optimizing available resources and ensuring that all goods and services are acquired in an effective, equitable, and economical manner, while fully

2.3 Description of Target Population

1. CHS Commitment 1, 9. How do you calculate the beneficiary numbers for this project? *For example, food and hygiene kits given to 2500 families, and 1 family = x beneficiaries.*

The project will target 235 households identified jointly by the project team and communities, using pre-defined vulnerability criteria. Based on the average household size in Gilgit-Baltistan (7 persons/HH), this equals $235 \times 7 = 1645$ individuals.

For disaggregation, population groups are estimated using proportional breakdowns common in the local context:

- 20% men = 329 individuals
- 20% women = 329 individuals
- 30% boys = 493 individuals
- 30% girls = 494 individuals

2. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 3, 4. Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting? What makes them vulnerable? *Please explain.*

CWSA is prioritizing the most vulnerable households in Ghizer districts who have been severely affected by the recent GLOFs and floods. Selection is guided by pre-defined vulnerability criteria that are fully aligned with humanitarian standards.

- Families who have lost their homes, livelihoods, or food stocks are among the most at risk. Many shelters were damaged or destroyed, and farmland, orchards, and tourism-related income sources have been wiped out. Without immediate external support, these families face hunger, displacement, and deepening poverty.
- Women-headed households are also a key focus, as they often lack stable income opportunities and face social barriers that limit access to resources. Their responsibilities for children, elderly members, and persons with disabilities further increase their risk of food insecurity and exposure to protection concerns.
- Households with children under five, and those with pregnant or lactating women, are particularly vulnerable due to heightened nutritional needs. When food supplies are disrupted, these groups are among the first to suffer malnutrition, with long-term consequences for both maternal and child health.
- Elderly persons face their own set of challenges, including limited mobility, fragile health, and reduced ability to generate income or rebuild after disasters. Many rely heavily on family or community support, making them especially dependent on humanitarian assistance in emergencies.
- Equally important are households with persons with disabilities. These families encounter major barriers in accessing food, shelter, and healthcare. Damaged infrastructure and restricted mobility increase their isolation, while social stigma can further reduce the support available to them within their communities.

The affected households are particularly vulnerable due to a combination of social, economic, and physical factors. Many families have lost their homes and assets as a result of floods and GLOFs, leaving them exposed to harsh weather conditions and increased protection risks. Their primary sources of livelihood—such as farming, horticulture, and tourism—have been severely disrupted, with little to no immediate opportunities for recovery. In addition, social and physical vulnerabilities linked to gender, age, and disability further reduce their

3. CHS Commitment 4. Explain how the target population has been/is involved in the design of the proposed intervention (maximum 5 bullet points)

Affected communities were engaged through regular meetings, where feedback from farmers, horticulturists, orchard owners, women-headed households, elderly, PWDs and tourism-dependent families played a central role in shaping the prioritization of food and shelter assistance.

Local leaders, community focal persons, and representatives of vulnerable groups validated the identified needs and contributed to shaping targeting criteria, ensuring the intervention is context-specific and inclusive. Continuous community feedback mechanisms will be in place during implementation to refine activities and

2.4 Expected Results

1. What will this project's success look like based on your time frame? *Please write your activities milestones including dates.*

By the end of the project, all targeted households will have received food assistance, reducing hunger and lowering the risk of malnutrition, especially among women and children. In addition, they will be supported with emergency roofing materials and skilled labor to rebuild safe, weather-resistant emergency shelters in line with Shelter cluster (IOM) recommendation. This provided material could be reused in the early recovery phase as well that meets humanitarian standards.

In addition, success will be reflected in the strong participation of affected communities throughout the response. Clear communication, transparent targeting, and functioning feedback mechanisms will ensure accountability and community ownership. Continuous monitoring and post-distribution surveys will confirm that assistance was timely, relevant, and met priority needs.

2. Describe the risks to a successful project and how you are managing them.

Access challenges due to terrain and weather.

The mountainous geography of Gilgit-Baltistan and the possibility of landslides or road blockages may delay timely delivery of food and shelter materials.

Mitigation: CWSA will pre-position supplies at accessible distribution points, use local vendors from its pre-qualified pool, and coordinate with local authorities to ensure safe transport routes.

2.5 Monitoring, Accountability & Learning

1. CHS Commitment 7. Describe how you will monitor the project. What monitoring tools and process will you use? How will you gather lessons from the project?

The MEAL team, together with program staff, will regularly monitor the distribution of food and shelter packages in targeted areas to ensure quality and accountability. Monitoring tools and processes will include field monitoring checklists, beneficiary verification templates, and distribution checklists. Before implementation, the MEAL team will conduct a quick pre-verification exercise to confirm that participants are selected according to agreed criteria. Accountability will be maintained through a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) using a hotline, complaint boxes, and community focal persons. Lessons will be gathered by analyzing pre-verification results, monitoring findings, and CFM feedback, and will be documented through reports, photographs, and case stories, then consolidated in the final project report.

2. CHS Commitment 8. Does your organisation have a Code of Conduct? Have all staff and volunteers signed the Code of Conduct? *We may ask you to submit copies of the signed Code of Conduct. You can use ACT Alliance's Code of Conduct if your organisation does not have one.*

CWSA adheres to a number of Code of Conduct's that primarily include:

- The Principles of Conduct for The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief.
- The ACT Alliance code of conduct for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud and corruption and abuse of power.
- The Code of Good Practice for the ACT Alliance.
- CWSA also has a Safeguarding policy in place to ensure the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.
- CWSA adheres to humanitarian standards such as SPHERE and CHS etc.

Regular orientation sessions and refresher trainings are conducted for staff at various intervals. CWSA also has both internal and external complaint response mechanisms in place, allowing staff and other project stakeholders to raise concerns or provide feedback through three channels: direct interaction with staff, complaint/feedback boxes, and mobile phone communication.

3. How will you ensure you and all stakeholders will be accountable to the affected population. How will you share information. How will you collect and use feedback and complaints? CHS 4 and 5

Orientation sessions will be held with all relevant stakeholders, including government line departments and community members, to explain the project's objectives and targets. As part of our commitment to accountability, a Complaint Response Mechanism (CFM) will be established to ensure that project stakeholders, including participants, can share concerns or feedback. The CFM will offer multiple channels: direct interaction with staff, complaint boxes, email, and a dedicated phone number. The project team will engage with communities to explain how the system works, the types of complaints they can submit, and how CWSA manages and responds to feedback. To support awareness, banners in the local language with complaint registration details will be displayed at each center. CWSA will ensure that complaints are reviewed and, where possible and appropriate, responses are provided to the complainants to close the feedback loop.



Rapid Response Fund

Financial Budget and Report

Project Code
Project Name

RRF 08/2025
Life-Saving Food and Shelter Support for Vulnerable Househol

Budget Exchange rate (1 USD to local currency)

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Please use exchange rate from this site:

<http://www.floatrates.com/historical-exchange-rat>

Description		Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Budget	
				local currency	local currency	USD
DIRECT COSTS						
1 PROJECT STAFF						
1.2.1.	Project Officer	Months	3	130,000	390,000	1,388
1.2.2.	Data Entry Officer	Months	3	70,000	210,000	747
1.2.3.	Social Mobilizer (3) Male-1/Female-2	Months	9	70,000	630,000	2,242
1.2.4.	Meal Officer	Months	3	110,000	330,000	1,174
1.2.5.	Program Coordinator	Months	3	49,500	148,500	528
TOTAL PROJECT STAFF					1,708,500	6,080
2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES						
2.4.	Food/Nutrition				4,852,750	17,270
2.4.1.	Food Package (235 HH)	Package	235	20,650	4,852,750	17,270
2.8.	Shelter				16,450,000	58,541
2.9.1.	Complete Kit (235)	Package	235	60,000	14,100,000	50,178
2.9.2.	Skilled Labor/Transportation cost (235)	Labor	235	10,000	2,350,000	8,363
TOTAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES					21,302,750	75,810
3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION						
4 QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY						
4.1	Communication and visibility	Lumpsum	1	252,900	252,900	900
4.2	Monitoring & evaluation	Lumpsum	1	168,500	168,500	600
TOTAL QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY					421,400	1,500
5 LOGISTICS						

5.1.1	Vehicle Rental 4*4 (02)	Months	6	300,000	1,800,000	6,406
5.1.2	Fuel & Maintence (2)	Months	6	108,000	648,000	2,306
5.1.3	Warehouse rental	Months	2	100,000	200,000	712
5.2.1	Security Guards (2)	Months	4	40,000	160,000	569
5.2.2	Warehouse Assistant	Months	3	70,000	210,000	747
5.2.3	Office boy/Helper	Months	3	40,000	120,000	427
					-	-
					-	-
TOTAL LOGISTICS					3,138,000	11,167
TOTAL DIRECT COST					26,570,650	94,557
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
	Sr. Finance Manager	Months	3	75,000	225,000	801
	Manager Procurement	Months	3	30,000	90,000	320
	Sr.Management cost	Months	3	30,000	90,000	320
	Associate regional director	Months	3	60,000	180,000	641
					-	-
	Staff salaries - Cost shared				585,000	2,082
	Office rent	Months	3	100,000	300,000	1,068
	Meals & Incidental / Staff Care Cost	Months	3	75,000	225,000	801
	Other admin expense	Months	3	89,783	269,350	959
	External Audit	Lumpsum	1	150,000	150,000	534
	Office Operations				944,350	3,361
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					1,529,350	5,443
Percentage of Indirect Costs against Total Budget					5%	5%
Total Budget					28,100,000	100,000